MR. TILDEN AHEAD AT NIAGARA. MAJORITY OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMIT-THE TURNS ITS BACK ON TAMMANY HALL-A REMARKABLY SHORT MEETING.

The Democratic State Committee met at Niagara Falls yesterday to decide upon the time and place for holding the Democratic State Convention. Previous to the meeting cancuses were held by both the Tilden men and the Tammany men. Eighteen members attended the former and fifteen the latter, Mr. Tilden thus having secured a majority of the State Committee. After the cancuses, the Committee held a meeting, which was only ten minutes long. Syracuse and September 10 were decided upon as the place and time of the Convention.

TAMMANY BADLY ROUTED.

MR. KELLY MAINTAINS A FIGHTING ATTITUDE, HOW-EVER-PROCESDINGS OF THE LAST TWO DAYS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 15 .- The monopoly of the streets of this place long held by bride and bridegroom tourists was rudely shaken yesterday and to-day by the irruption of a horde of Democratic politicians, more intent apparently on war than peaceful enjoyment of the scenery of this famous resort. They all made the international Hotel their abiding place, and its porch a forum in which to debate with much power of lung and freezy of gesture abstruse points in relation to the meeting of the Democratic State Committee to-day. EFFORTS TO CAPTURE A MAJORITY.

A year ago, when the committee met in New-York after the State Convention at Syracuse, it was discovered, upon a test vote for chairman, that the Tilden wing of the Democratic party controlled fifteen of its members, and the Anti-Tilden wing eighteen members. During the past year both wings have had agents out through the State seeking to retain the votes of the members who were friendly at that meeting, and also to gain, if possible, some of the votes of members who were then unfriendly. The object of this missionary work was to gain control of the committee when it should meet in August of the present year, and also when it should meet on the day of the assembling of the subsequent State Convention, to name a temporary chairman.

The Tilden men were defeated at the Syracuse Convention in September, 1878, owing to a ruling of the temporary chairman, an Anti-Tilden man, to the effect that the delegations whose seats were contested could vote in the organization of the convention, and even appoint members of the Committee on Contested Seats. The great Tammany Hall delegation was thus enabled to cast its sixty-three votes against the admission of a delegation from the Anti-Tammany party. It also thus obtained control of the convention. The decision of the temporary chairman also gave the control of the present State Committee to the Anti-Filden men. Naturally, with this experience in mind, both wings of the party have struggled strenuously for the votes of the committeemen.

A fortnight ago an indication of the way things were going was furnished by Controller Kelly, of New-York City, the leader of the Anti-Tilden men, He admitted that the Tilden men might have secured control of the committee, and he belittled the importance of such a victory, asserting that the State Convention would overpower the committee if the latter should attempt to dictate to it.

The present meeting of the State Committee, to select the place and time of holding the State Convention, was fixed for August 15, at this village, because J. F. Fulton, jr., one of the members of the committee, has a hotel here, and it was thought that his vote for the Anti-Tilden wing could be made more secure by this action. The Tilden men had made their bid for Fulton's support previously, by having Governor Robinson put in his annual message a gilded recommendation that the State should buy land around Niagara Falls for an inter-

As a last desperate method to control the comsend to this place an unposing delegation. The cars yesterday and to-day were therefore adorned with dricks were nominated. He was found at the me of the of their mission. One of them, an Alderman, said ;; 'I don't know what I can do; I ain't no shouter I suppose I am sent as a bruiser." The portices of the International Hotel to-day looked like a section of Tammany Hall. Among the liftle groups of men of Tammany Hall. Among the liftle groups of men basily talking were the following: John Kelly, Augustus Senell, Frederick Smyth, Fire Commissioner Gorman, Park Commissioner Lane, Commissioner of Jurors Danlap, Assemblymen Grady, Hoinhan and Seebacher, ex-Assemblymen Grady, Hoinhan and Seebacher, ex-Assemblymen Cozans, Alderman Purroy and Edward D. Gale. Anti-lammany sent ex-Assemblymen Fitzgeraid and Costigun, General Themis F. Baurke, John Tyler Kelly, and H. F. Traux. There were many men present who have influence throughout the State, like Erastus Brooks, ex-Congressman Beebe, Regent Clinton, of Buffalo, ex-Congressman Lockwood, of Ede, ex-Canal Commissioner Walrath, and J. Thomas Spriggs, of Saratoga fame. Thomas Spriggs, of Saratoga fame.

Yesterday and during the morning to-day discussion went on among the asssembled statesmen regarding the standing of the committee, whether or not the majority is still Anti-Tilden. Every member of the State Committee was cross-questioned scores of times respecting his views on this all-important question. Yesterday the hotel was chiefly occupied by the Anti-Tilden men. Early to-day the Tilden men began to stream in, and before noon they were well represented. The conviction became general among the Anti-Tilden men during the morning that they had lost the committee. Their previously defiant tone then changed to one of conciliation. They earnestly advocated a harmonious committee meeting in the interests of the party. Mr. Kelly looked palpably despondent, as

THE THING DECIDED.

rived from Saratoga. The Anti-Tilden members met promptly at noon in the appointed committee-room; but the Tilden members were absent holding a caucus. A majority of the members of the committee was present at that caucus, comprising the following eighteen persons: William D. Veeder, William A. Fowler, Francis Nolan, Henry C. Nelson, John O'Brien, W. F. Russell, proxy for F. L. Laffin, James Doughey, proxy for S. O. Gleason, Daniel Manning, William E. Smith, B. S. W. Clark, proxy for A. W. Ferguson, S. W. Buell, William W. Gordon, George Barnard, William J. Moses, Lester B. Faulkner, Edgar K. Apgar, Alfred Wilkinson, as proxy for D. B.

he talked with Augustus Schell, who had just ar-

Hill, and Charles S. Corey. The members who had changed from the Anti-Tilden to the Tilden wing during the year were Laffin, Ferguson and Barnard.

The Tilden caucus first decided as to the place of meeting. Twelve of the eighteen members favored Saratoga, and the others Buffalo, Troy and Syra-

Mr. Fowler, of Kings, said that he had been informed that the Anti-Tilden members of the committee desired that Rochester should be selected and August 17 be the day. It would be wise, he thought, to compromise the matter. He then suggested Syracuse as the place and September 10 as the day.

The suggestion met with approval.

Mr. Kelly and Chairman Purcell were then privately asked if this compromise would be acceptable to them. They returned word that it would.

The cancus then adopted an address to the people suggested by Mr. Apgar, and adjourned.

TEN MINUTES IN STATE COMMITTEE, Immediately afterward the State Committee as tembled, Mr. Purcell in the chair. After such a month of intriguing for the meeting, the meeting itself was extraordinarily short. It lasted just ten minutes. The roll of members was read and the proxies were submitted. The most notable of the substitutes were Mr. Clark, the Superintendent of I

A DEFEAT FOR MR. KELLY. Public Works, and Alfred Wilkinson, of Syracuse sented by substitutes. The following was the list:

Francis Nolan, H. A. Gumbleton, Philip W. Rhodes, Edward D. Gale, Sidney P. Nichols, Frederica Sunyin, John Kelly, Ancustas Schell, Henry C. Neison.

he following was the
Wittam E. Smith,
B. S. W. Clark,
S. W. Buell,
William H. Gordon,
George Moss,
George Barnard,
William A. Poncher,
Edwin S. Jenner,
William J. Moses,
Lester B. Faulkner,
Edwar K. Angar Lester K. Fauther Edgar K. Angar. Aifred Wikinson, William Purcell, J. T. Fulton, ir., C. W. McCane, Charles S. Corey. Immediately after the reading of the roll, E. S. Jenny, of Syracuse, an Anti-Tilden man, jumped softly to his feet and moved hastily that Syracuse

should be selected as the place for holding the couvertion, and that September 10 should be the day. The Filden men were in the majority, and they therefore smilingly heard this motion from the ranks of their opponents, which was obviously intended to forestall them in their own determination, so to prevent any display of the weakness of the

Lester B. Faulkner, the Tilden leader, quickly moved that the following resolution be issued, as a substitute for Mr. Jenny's motion:.

Resolved—That the following call be issued and signed by the chairman and secretary of the State Committee, viz.: "The Decogratic electors of the State of New-York and all frends of administrative reform and economical government, as practised and enforced by Democratic State Administrations, are invited to send three delegates from each Assembly District to a State Convention to be held at Syracuse on September 10, 1879."

This indirect praise of the administration of Gov. ernors Tilden and Robinson was not welcome to the Anti-Tilden members, but they felt compelled to ac-Anti-Tilden members, but they felt compelled to accept it in lieu of something worse with which they had been threatened. This something worse was the pledging of every delegate elected to the State Convention to a loyal support of all its nominees. Mr. Jenny at once accepted Mr. Faulkuer's substitute, and it was then adopted. Augustus Schell, who was impatient to return to sprightly Saratoga, then moved solemnly that the committee should adjourn.

The motion was unanimously adopted, and Mr. Purcell and Mr. Schell, looking exceedingly soured by the painful disclosures of the day, departed at once from the place.

once from the place.

MR. KELLY DEFIANT.

Mr. Kelly remained until nightfall, talking cheerfully with his friends, and calmly announcing that Tammany Hall would not, even under the present circumstances, support Governor Robinson. Anti-Tilden leaders declare that the action of the committee to-day is no indication of the course it will take when the temporary chairman is selected at Syracuse on September 10. They say that the men who gave proxies did so under a misapprehension, and that they will be at Syracuse in person when the convention meets and vote with the Anti-

The Tilden men are very confident of their power to retain the control of the committee. They boast that their majority will be still larger at the next meeting of the committee, Lewis Beach, of the XIVth District, formerly an Anti-Tulden man, is said to be wavering between the two wings.

If the Tilden men retain their present power they can name the temporary chairman of the Syracuse Convention, and perhaps exclude a portion of the Tammany delegation and admit a portion of the Anti-Tammany delegation.

The Anti-Tilden members profess to have no candidate for Governor, but the New-York members of that wing avow privately that its candidate now is Chief-Justice Church. They also state that they are opposed to the renomination of Centroller Gleott and Attorney-General Schoonmaker. The Tuden wing as represented here is in favor of the renomination of Governor Robinson.

PARTIES IN THE SOUTH.

A TALK WITH EX-GOVERNOR BROWN, OF TENNES-SEE-THE SOUTH MISUNDERSTOOD-HENDRICKS THE FAVORITE IN TENNESSEE.

The Hon. John C. Brown, ex-Governor of Tennesee, was in the city yesterday on his way to Washington. Besides having held the office of Governor of his State, Mr. Brown was one of the leading mittee, the leaders of Tammany Hall resolved to Southern representatives at the St. Louis Democratic Convention in 1876, when Tilden and Hen-Everett House last evening. When asked to give new-comers were evidently puzzled as to the object | for The Tribune some account of political and other affairs at the South, he said:

"I am not in politics at present. My time now is given to the Texas and Pacific Railroad, with which I am connected. But as to public political opinion at the South regarding Presidential candidates, I can say without hesitation that it is very greatly divided. Among the Democrats the favorites are Hancock, Hendricks, Bayard, Thorman and Tilden, Mr. Tilden has many supporters there, but it is impossible thus early to get anything like an idea of the state of public opinion regarding these men. The partisan of any one of them might come here and tell you that our people favor this one or that one: but he would only be telling you his own opinion, not that of the people. The reason of this is that there has been scarcely any discussion of these subjects among us."

"Are there any indications," was asked, "that Mr. Tilden has begun to work for his own interests in Tennessee?"

"There are none," was the reply; " at least nothing has appeared on the surface; but I am satisfied that Tennessee has her mind already made up. As in 1876, so to-day, she is a firm supporter of Hendricks for President. There has been no change in the public sentiment as between Tilden and Hendricks. But in regard to the other candidates, no discussion has taken place. Among the Republicans Graut has many followers, but that party is in a decided minority. The Democrats have a majority of 40,000 to 50,000 in Tennessee. The probabilities are that this will remain the same next year. But very much will depend upon the candidates and the platforms. This is not only the case in Tennessee, but throughout the South. The people of the South have made up their minds to support the party that will help their material interests the most. This is what they seek most carnestly now. ing has appeared on the surface; but I am satisfied most. This is what they seek most earnestly now. With this object in view they will look very closed into the antecedents of each candidate, and they will analyze critically each party platform. That hinding a decided promise to them of prosperity ill receive the full measure of their support and votion. This sentiment, among the masses, over-adows all party feelings."

Did the South approve the actions of the last Con-

gress?"
"It did. The Southern people generally were satisfied with the action of the Democratic majority

Congress."
"How is the feeling between parties at the

"How is the feeling between parties at the south?"

"Why, you at the North seem to think that Republicans and Democrats among us are the bitterest of enemies; but it is not so. Our personal relations, other things being equal, are of the pleasantest kind. They are not based on party politics. We are too far away from reconstruction and the war for that. In the South, as in the North, a true gentleman, whatever his politics may be, is received everywhere, and is socially geognized. There never was a people so misrepresented as the people of the South have been. The stories of troubles among us have been greatly exaggerated."

"How are the greenback and silver questions regarded at the South!"

"We have a Greenback element in Tennessee, scattered throughout the State, but it is not of any great strength. It is not strong enough to control any one congressional district, and therefore we do not fear it. It represents the dissatisfied element in both parties at the South, and is larger among the Democrats because they are in the majority. In regard to silver, the mass of the Southern people favor the bimetallic currency, and approve the actions of Congress in the matter. There is scarcely a divided sentiment upon the subject."

"Is there any general alarm in Tennessee about the yellow fever!"

"There is not. It is confined to the neighborhood of Memphis, and no fears are entertained of its ex-

"Is there any general ansular the veilow lever?"

"There is not. It is confined to the neighborhood of Memphis, and no fears are entertained of its extending. But throughout Tennessee there is the most wide-spread sympathy for the sufferers."

"Will the negro exodus have an injurious effect upon the crops this year?"

"I think not. The stories about the flight of the negroes have been greatly exaggerated. I do not think it will amount to much. It is confined mostly to one region."

to one region."
"What is the general condition of the South at the present time ?"
"In Tennessee there is no marked improvement up

In the state of affairs; but throughout the South there is a general and perceptible improvement. There is a greater degree of hopefulness than there has been before since 1873. At the present time there is a most satisfactory promise of large crops. But the era of prosperity claimed for the North and East has not yet reached the South. The future however looks brighter, and the people everywhere are firm in the hope that the South is soon to experience a marked increase of prosperity."

YAZOO IN FRESH EBULLITION,

THE SUPPRESSED CANDIDATE REBELS AND DE-CLASS THAT HE IS STILL IN THE FIELD AND MEANS TO BUN. 1

Washington, Aug. 15 .- There are some new developments in the Yazoo affair. Advices received here to-day promise a renewal of trouble.

It seems that "Captain" H. M. Dixon, the Democratic ex-bulldozer of that county, repudiates the agreement which he was forced to sign at the muzzle of the revolvers of a Democratic mob three weeks ago. Captain Dixon says that that agreement is not considered binding or valid by himself room. The loss on the building and furnior his friends. He continues: "It was never my intention to abide by it, and I am now free to say that I am still a candidate and will continue to be felected, which I fully expect to be, I will take charge of the office upon filing my bond and oath of office, or test my rights under the laws of

It is said on excellent authority that this Captain Dixon was in 1865 one of a band of outlaws in Summer hotels on that island was on fire. South Carolina who murdered three soldiers of a The first news which reached the city Maine regiment. Dixon escaped, but three of his was that the Manhattan Beach Hotel was in comrades were caught, tried by a military commis- | flames, and the thought of what might follow if

services of himself and his command were very highly appreciated during the shot-gun campaign of j 1875, and after its close he was honored by an expensive present, publicly given. This was a proper marched at the head of his company of fifty men to Vaughan's Station to repel an expected "invasion" of Yazoo County by the militia of the State. But times have changed in Misstssippi. There are not offices enough to go round, and so Captain Dixon has announced himself, as he has a perfect right to, to be an independent candidate for a county office, and Captain Dixon, the apostle of buildozing, whose Democracy no one questions, that's himself bulldozed. An old Mississippian, a Democrat, remarked to-day in conversation: " He is a fine example of an engineer hoist by his own petard."

The Democratic party is trying hard to make it appear that the Yazoo affair is only a local disturbance, and that it is regretted by the Democratic party in Mississippi at large, and does not receive their countenance. There are facts which contradict this assumption. Representative Singleton visited that county with Major Barksdale, chairman of the State Democratic Committee, and held a consultation with the "regular" Democratic leaders. They represented to those leaders that it would never do to allow an independent party to be formed in Yazoo; that it must be nipped in the bud, and that Yazoo and all Mississippi must be kept "solid." Not many days had passed before the advice given bore truit in the Yazoo uprising. On his return to Jackson, Chairman Barksdale issued a circular to the "Democratic Conservative Party" of Mississippi, the concluding paragraph of which reads as follows: "Relieved from the mennee of organized opposition, majorities are liable to become indifferent to the maintenance of their own organization and to divide among themselves. It should be remembered that the reforms which have been inaugurated can be perfected and carried only by a rigid adherence to the discipling and observators of the contradicts by which the ance, and that it is regretted by the Democratic

which have been inaugurated can be perfected and carried out only by a rigid adherence to the discipline and observance of the mothods by which the vectories of 1875, '76 and '77 were won.'

Only one accessory in the State set far as heard from, had the courage to discuss the Yazoo outrage freely. The danger of doing so is shown by the following resolution adopted by "a called meeting of the Democratic citizens of Yazoo County," held on the 5th instant: "On motion of Dr. J. D. Burch The Vicksbarg Herald was declared an enemy to this community." The Vicksberg Herald, it is well known, is a leading Democratic newspaper. It is too late for Congressman Singleton and the No-thern Democratic press to try to palm off the Yazoo affair as a mere local effervescence, for which the Democratic leaders of Mississippi are not responsible.

MORE BULLDOZING IN MISSISSIPPI.

From The Vickaburg Herald, Aug. 12.

We have received a letter from gentlemen whom we believe entirely trustworthy, giving the following facts: "In Rankin County a committee of six men, appointed by a mass-meeting of Democrats at six men, appointed by a mass-meeting of Democrats at Steen's Crees, waited on Major B. F. Sutton, Independent candidate for Chancery Clera, and ordered him to withdraw from the canwass and leave the county. He and his family went to the sheriff, at Brandon, for protection. Major Sutton is an old and highly respected citizen of the county, indeed, no man stands higher as a man of intelligence, moral worth and Christian. By Democratic authority, for no alleged offence, except his candidacy, he was ordered to withdraw and leave the county. The Governor of the State has been apprized of the proceeding, but has not intimated that he contemplates doing anything. Seeing and highly appreciating your manly stand for personal rights, we write you a hasty letter, giving you these facts, which you may rely on as strictly correct."

THE YELLOW FEVER RAVAGES.

Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 15 .- Fourteen cases in all were reported to the Board of Health to-day, eleven of whom were colored. As an additional precaution, of whom were colored. As an additional precaution, guards have been placed on the several streets leading into Cheisea, to prevent communication between that healthy saburb and the infected portions of Memphis. It rained nearly all this afternoon and fires are in demand to-night, the thermometer having dropped to 722. All the prominent sick cases are making favorable progress, with the exception of Edward Schloss, who is

Worse.
Seven interments were reported by the undertakers:
Austin W. Dowell, Frank Cunningham, Mary Dusoid,
Kate Forbes, Patrick Izse, Catherine Phillips and
Amanda Nabers, the last two colored.

TIDINGS FROM THE JEANNETTE. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15 .- The Alaska Com-

mercial Company's steamer St. Paul, from Onalaska, reports that the Arctic exploring yacht Jeannette ar-rived there on August 2, and was to sail for St. Michael's on August 6. All on board were well. A BOSTON LINE DISCONTINUED,

Boston, Aug. 15 .- the Journal will to-morrow announce the discontinuance of the Baring Line of steamships between this port and Liverpool. Several of the ships will, however, ply between the two ports on individual account.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

SUICIDE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Aug. 15.—Miss Susan Howell, forty-two years of age, committed saicede yesteriay.

A STEAM YACHT DISABLED.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 15.—The steam yacht Governor's Island, from New York to Charleston, has been towed into this port with a hole blown in her botter. She will repair damages adu proceed.

repair damages and proceed.

A TRAMP SHOT DEAD NEAR CHICAGO.
CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—An unknown tramp, while attempting to torce as entrance last night into the house of N. W. Baldwin, a resident of the subarran town of filver Forcel, was shot dead by a charge from a shotgun in the hands of a son of Mr. Baldwin. A POWDER-MILL EXPLOSION AT NEW-CASTLE, PA.

POTTSVILLE, Poun., Aug. 15.—The pewder-mill at teworstic, operated by Marcau Emanue, exploded this norming, and becomes total wreak. It F. Saller, a powder-naker, was instantly killed. The other workmen were turin-ately away from the powder-house at the time. natory away from the power-addise at the time.

A TRAIN THROWN FROM THE TRACK.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 15.—A construction-train on
new Keekus and St. Louis Railroad was thrown from
track yesterday by running over a cow near Louisiana.
Nichonas Dubous, the chief enginer of the road, was midkilled, and several mem belonging to the train were!

hurt.

THE SECRET OF A SAFE COMBINATION BETRAYED.

LONDON, Out., Aug. 15.—A young man named Moore, who was staying at a hotel here, admitted that he had betrayed the secret of the combination of the safe of Mr. Pankey's place of business in betroit to a gang of burglars, who on Sunday night last robbed it. He was taken back to bear oil.

Detroit.

DARING BURGLARY IN CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 15.—The stores of D. W. Spencer and Rose Brothers, at Centre Brook, were broken open last hight, and the sales blown open. Mr. Spencer, who lived close at hund, was slarmed by the noise, and the burglar shot at him live times, one builet passing ander his arm, but not wounding him. The burglar is supposed to be an old offender.

Offender. FIGHTING IN QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, Aug. 15.—The branch of the Ship Laborers' Society, composed of French Canadians, had a fight to-day with 1 mbers of the Parent Association, composed mainly of 1: sh Catholics. The French Canadians were driven back unternal was killed and several people were injured scriously. About 2,000 mea were engaged in the distinction.

FOUR MEN DROWNED NEAR ROCK RIVER, OHIO.

A SUMMER HOTEL BURNED.

DESTRUCTION AT LOCUST GROVE.
LOSS OF THE LOCUST GROVE HOTEL AND PAVILION THROUGH GROSS CARELESSNESS—ONE LIFE BY-LIEVED TO HAVE BEEN SACREFICED—ESCAPE OF THE GUESTS WITHOUT ANY OF THEIR PROPERTY.

The Locust Grove Hotel and Pavilion on Gravesend Bay were burned to the ground at an early hour last night. The immates had great difficulty in escaping with their lives, and left the greater part of their property in their rooms. At first fears were entertained in this city that it was Manhattan Beach Hotel that was in flames. At the latest account Mr. Walker, the lessee of the burned buildings, feared that his manager, Mr. Pierce, who was in flames. At the latest account Mr. Walker, the lessee of the burned buildings, feared that his manager, Mr. Pierce, who was a lighted lamp being carried into the oilrown. The loss on the building and furniture is estimated at \$50,000; insured for \$30,000. The private lesses are large.

In summer and manager, Joseph W. Pierce, of Rochester, had lost his life in the burning building. While \$\frac{1}{2}\$ find the burning building. While \$\frac{2}{2}\$ find the burning for the hall of the pavilion. Since getting out of the house with his family be had inquired everywhere for Pierce, but had not seen anything of him. He thought that if Pierce had not perished it was at least very stranger than the hall not reported to him. In reference to the origin of the fire, Mr. Walker, said that he had ordered Schahardt that night, with the added emphasis of an oath, not to take a light into that room. He had lost everything except what property he had in the safe, and his wife had only except what property he had in the safe, and his wife had only except what property he had in the safe, and his wife had only except what the clothes which she were.

James Hennessey, of Rochester, who had charge of the bar, said that he had one than the safe and institute had the pavilion. Since getting out of the fire of Pierce in the had one of the fire of Pierce had not been able to excep \$30,000. The private lesses are large.

RAPID SPREAD OF THE FLAMES. A few minutes before 8 o'clock last evening a bright blaze rising high into the air in the direction of Coney Island, gave the impression to all who such were the case, filled the minds of many with In 1875, Dixon assumed prominence as com-mander of "Dixon's Scouts," in Yazoo County, in fire was not at Coney Island, but that the Locust which capacity he won his title of captain. The Grove Holel and Pavilion were being rapidly re-

The hotel and pavilion, of which, after two was a two-story building, 250 feet long and 50 feet wide, facing the railroad leading from the of the latter was a small room used for the storage of oil. In this the fire originated. The first story was devoted to a large open-air dancing and pienic pavilion, with a bar and lunch tables, while the second story contained about | that road would have given to the Eric road an outforty bed-rooms, which, when the fire occurred last let to the West over the Atlantic and Great night, were all full. The pavilion was connected with the hotel, sixty feet distant, by a covered passage-way, which passed over the kitchen. The made president of the Eric Company, he hotel proper was a three-story building, with a high and H. B. Huribut, of the Cleveland Company,

passage-way, which passed over the kitchen. The hotel proper was a three-story building, with a high basement, in which was the main dining-room. There were eighteen rooms in the hotel, which, like those in the pavilion, were all occupied.

As near as could be ascertained last night, about 7:45, William Schuhordt, the man in charge of the oils from, entered it with John Marshall, a boy from Bath, who came to get some naphtha. One of them carried a lighted lamp, and while the naphtha was being poured out it ignited and set fire to the boy's clothes. They both rushed out, and while attention was for an instant directed to their safety, the flames spread, and with almost incredible randity the smoke and flames enveloped the pavilion, ran along the passage-way to the hotel, and almost before the hotel clerk, guesta and servants could snatch up any of their property and rush into the air, the buildings were wrapped in flames. It was feared last mint that at least one man had not escaped, while another had to be dragged from the pavilion, from which he was incapable of moving himself in consequence of being intoxicated. By 10 o'clock the buildings were reduced to the level of the ground, and the safe in the midst of the smouldering debris was the only object that seemed to have escaped the general destruction. The guests and other persons living in the buildings found shelter in the neighboring houses and hotels at Bath, and some went to Coney Island, but beyond small some went to Coney Island, but beyond small subject of the lamangement of the contract, nearly 50,000 shares of stock were bought. President Vastor was the right of the president of the Cleveland road. Mellenry returned to London, having given to Mr. Barlow and Mellenry getterned to London, having given to Mr. Barlow and Mellenry getterned to London, having given to Mr. Barlow and Mellenry returned to London, having given to Mr. Barlow and Mellenry returned to London, having given to Mr. Barlow and Mellenry scale to be contract men to the Cleveland road in the neighboring houses and hotels at Bath, and some went to Coney Island, but beyond small satchels and valises they took no luggage with

None of the books of the hotel having been saved it was impossible to get a full list of the guests, but among them were: Dr. Purcell, of Sixty-second-st., and his mother, John Pascall and family, Mr. Steingrafe, Mr. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Hoppeil, George Gottsberger, Edward Austin and wife, Mr. Harding, G. F. Collins, Washington, A. P. Luke, Michael Jacobs and family, Mr. Zaminsky and family, and Mr. Jackson, of Colorado.

THE OWNER'S STATEMENT. C. Godfrey Gunther, ex-Mayor of this city and the owner of the buildings, stated that he and a number of the guests were sitting on the piazza of the hotel when the fire broke out. Dinner was just over and a number of the guests were also strolling upon the grounds. The first in-timation he had of anything being wrong was the appearance of young Marshall run-ning out of the basement of the pavilion with his clothes on fire. He immediately followed him, and shouted to him to lie down and roll in the sand. By this time the existence of the fire had become known, and, seeing that a hasty destruction of the building was inevitable, Mr. Ganther warned the guests to leave the house as soon as possible. A strong breeze was blowing from the east and there was no time to attach the hose to the pipe from the tanks. So rapidly did the building burn that there was no time to save anything-not even the clothing and valuables of the guests. The excitement was very intense for a few minutes until everyone was thought to have made good his escape. The entire structure was valued at \$50,-000. Of this amount about \$30,000 was covered by insurance in the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company. Mr. Gunther had reduced this \$10,000 only a few days ago.

HAIPSREADTH ESCAPES. A gentleman who was living at the hotel with his family, consisting of his wife and four children, said that so little time was given for getting out of the house by the rapidity with which the flames spread that it was with considerable difficulty that they were able to escape. As their entire wardrobe and jewels were left behind, his loss, he said, would rench \$2,000. The children were dragged out of the house in such haste that they were left without their hats, and he had been compelled to borrow hats for them from the people in the village. A Cuban refugee, named John A. Stevens, said that he had \$7,000 in money in a value in his room. He was making his way to his room to secure his value when he went to the assistance of a lady who was endeavering to get out of the building with several children. When his assistance was no longer needed, the flames had reached the part of the house where his room was situated, and made all attempts to secure the money inseless. Another gentleman, whose name was not obtained, said that his loss in money and valuable articles would reach \$2,500, and in addition to this the entire wardrobe of his family had been destroyed.

Young Marshall, who rushed from the basement where the fire originated, ran down the beach for the purpose of jumping into the water and extinguishing his blazing clothing. On getting out of the water his clothes were found to have been badly burned, and he had received very severe injuries about the face, back, and legs. His injuries, however, did not prevent him from walking to his home at Bath Park, about a mile distant.

ONE LIFE PROBABLY LOST. reach \$2,000. The children were dragged out of

ONE LIFE PROBABLY LOST.

J. T. Walker, the lessee of the hotel and pavilion, stated to a TEIBUNE reporter that at the time the fire broke out he was busy trying to get Mr. Jack son, of Colorado, who was under the influence of liquor, to go to his room. He was told that the house was on fire, and thought it was a mistake. He saw the light, but had the idea that some person was setting off fireworks. He was quickly undeceived, and then he had harder work to get Mr. Jackson out of the building than lie had just had to get him to bed. He succeeded, however, but not in time to save any-thing belonging to himself. He greatly feared that

JAMES M'HENRY'S FAILURE.

A JUDGMENT FOR \$2,000,000 IN FAVOR OF THE ERIE RAILWAY-HIS CONNECTION WITH THE

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 15, 1879. The well-known financial agent, James McHenry, is unable to meet his habilities. A fremendous run exists at his office in Victoria-st., Westminster. His liabilities are estimated at \$5,000,000. The assets are believed to be very poor.

The failure of Mr. McHenry was not wholly un expected in this city by those familiar with his affairs. It is thought, however, to have been precipitated by the judgment against him, rendered last month by the Master of the Rolls in the Court hours'fl ree conflagration, nothing remained, stood of Chancery. The judgment was for over immediately to the west of the Locust Grove Pier, \$2,000,000 and in favor of the Eric on the beach at Gravesend Bay, and had long been Railway Company. Mr. McHenry had apwell patronized by pleasure seekers. The pavilion pealed from the decision of the court, but it is not known whether he had obtained, pending the appeal, a stay of preceedings, as is usual in this pier to Coney Island. The basement was partitioned | country. One of the New-York counsel for Mr. off into a bowling-alley and billiard-room, and back | Merlenry gave last evening the following account of the suit:

"It grew out of the purchase of a large number of shares of the stock of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Road. The centrol of Western Road, in which McHenry was largely interested. When Mr. Watson was

that he has disposed of his stock in that company. Mr. Watson and Mr. Jewett were elected on proxies from London, by McHeury and the London bankers, Bischoffsneim and Goldschundt.
"McHeury was a man of gigantic schemes. He was slightly visionary and saw things in a rosy light. He lived extravagantly, made money rapidly, and has failed magnificently. He was a very liberal man."

BOSTON STARTLED BY A MURDER.

JOSEPH F. FRYE, A RESPECTED MERCHANT, MUR-DERED AND ROBBED IN HIS OWN HOUSE-TWO STATIANS UNDER ARREST ON SUSPICION OF HAV-ING KNOWLEDGE OF THE APPAIR.

Boston, Aug. 15 .- Joseph F. Frye, a dealer in hides and leather, was found dead this morning at his residence, No. 13 Jay-st. A letter-carrier, secing the door ajar, entered and found Mr. Free lying dead in front of his open safe. Mr. Frye, who was about forty years of age, left his place of business at 5:30 p. m. yesterday, but nothing is known concerning his movements after that hour. His family is

now away, but is expected to return to-morrow. Nothing is known, unless-by his family, about the contents of Mr. Frye's safe, or whether he had a sufficient sum of money in the house to tempt robbers. When the officers arrived the outside door of the safe was found open, exposing a solid silver set of thirty pieces, which had been left undisturbed. In a coal hod, about four feet behind the body, was a revolver, one barrel of which was dis-

Investigation into the trag dy proves conclusively that it was a murder, and not a case of suicide. The victim was a gentleman of high standing in business circles, and was no less honored in private life. There was no motive whatever for suicide, and it is now considered certain that he was murdered for the purpose of robbing him of valuables thought to be in the house at the time. The impression of the police authorities and others who have the matter under investigation is that the murder took place about 11 o'clock last night, although there is no certain proof on this point. A post-mortem examination shows that not only is the suicide theory impossible, but that there must have been a desperate struggle by Mr. Frye to resist murderous assaults.

The fatal wound was caused by a shot through the heart, but there were at least a dozen stabs in the back and numerous bruises on the body. On an examination of Mr. Frye's effects, it was found that his watch was missing, and that his pockets had been rifled. The full extent of the robbery has not yet been ascertained.

The assassination has created an intense excitement in the community, as a tragedy of such peculiar character is altogether without precedent in Boston. Two or three persons are under suspicion, but the authorities are very reticent as to the impressions under which the police are acting. Mr. Frye had as a protégé a young Italian, who had several friends among his own countrymen; two of the latter are under arrest on suspicion of having cog nizance of the murder. The mystery, however, has nizance of the murder. The mystery, however, has not been solved up to midnight. There can be no other reasonable theory of the murder than that it was done for robbery, and it is also certain that more than one person was engaged in it.

ELDRED, THE LIVERYMAN, KILLED.

HE FALLS FROM A VERANDA AND IS FOUND DEAD. RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 15 .- Henry T. Eldred, the wealthy liveryman of Forty-sixth-st, and Sixth-ave., New-York, who has been supplying many hetels at Long Branch with livery backs and horses, was found dead this morning under the veranda of the house of Mr Lawrence, a friend of his, about one west of Fairhaven, on the Shrewsbury River. west of Faffaven, on the Shrewsbiff River. At 11 o'clock last night he remained sitting on the railing. He evidently lost his balance and fell headiong to the ground, his skull being crushed. Mr. Eidred was well known in New-York and Long Branch. He had a number of valuable horses at his stables in Fairhaven. At Long Branch he represented the opposition to what is known as "home rule" at the hotels and among hackmen.

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT PROROGUED. THE ADMINISTRATION MAKES THE MOST OF THE BERLIN TREATY AND THE AFGHAN WAR-A RIOT IN IRELAND.

The British Parliament has been prorogued. The Queen's Speech refers in a congratulatory tone to the execution of the Berlin Treaty, and to the results of the Afghan war. There has been severe fighting between laborers at Quebec. In Ireland the police and the people have come into collision at Lurgan, a northern town. The pclice killed one and wounded two men.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT. THE SESSION ENDED-THE ROYAL SPEECH.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 15, 1879. Parliament was prorogued to-day at fifteen minutes past 2 o'clock p. m. The speech from the Throne was delivered by Royal Commission. The

Throne was delivered by Royal Commission. The material parts are as follows:

The territorial arrangements stipulated in the Treaty of Berlin have been faithfully executed, and the delimitation of new frontier is nearly completed. The Balkan Penlinsula has been evacuated by the Russian Army, in accordance with the treaty. Under the unanimous sanction of the signatory Powers, suitable provision has been made for the Government of Eastern Roumella. I have with great satisfaction given my sanction to the election of a Prince of Bulgaria.

The calimities of the late war have bitherto precluded, the adoption of those reforms by the Ottoman Government of which it has acknowledged the necessity, but I have urged and shall continue to urge the importance of timely compliance with its eng gements. In this respect, at the suggestion of my Government in conjunction with that of France, a change has taken place in the Vice-Royalty of Egypt, which the past misgovernment of that country rendered necessary.

The treaty concluded with the Ameer of Afghanistan, which has been laid before you, has happily termmated the war which his predecessor compelled me to undertake. By it my friendly relations with Afghanistan are redstablished, guarantees for its peace and safety given, and the frontier of India strengthened.

Since I linst addressed you my forces have been engaged in serious conflict with the most powerful native ruler in South Africa. While I have pleasure in thanking them for vindicating the honor of British arms, I must mourn over the sacrifice of many a precious life. I trust that the decisive success which has recently attended their operations will lend to an early establishment of peace on an enduring basis.

The Queen then refers in commendatory terms to

The Queen then refers in commendatory terms to the passage of certain measures, including the Army Discipline bill; the Acts for the Appointment of Public Presecutors, amending the law relative to Summary Jurisdiction of Magistrates; the Irish University bill, and the alterations of the law re-lating to banking and joint stock companies.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Bonrke, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, stated that the Government had not yet been able to conclude a Consular Convention with the United States, but a bill empowering the execution of such convention is being prepared so as to be in readiness against the time when the convention is concluded.

RIOT IN LURGAN, IRELAND.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 16, 1879. There was a disturbance at Lurgan, Ireland yesterday. It was between a Home Rule procession and the Police, who charged on the mob with fixed bayonets. Many of the police were wounded by stones. The vio-lence of the crowd was so great that the police fired upon them, killing one and wounding two. The mob-subsequently wrecked Lord Lurgan's gate lodges and the house of a Protestant.

AN AMERICAN KILLED IN THE ALPS.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 15, 1879. A dispatch to The Times from Zermatt says Mr. Mosely, a young physician of Boston, fell and was fatally injured while descending the Matterborn.

The Matterhorn is a mountain in the Alpine range. It is forty miles northeast of Mont Blane, and is 14,771 feet in height.

NELLIE GRANT SARTORIS. London, Aug. 16 .- Mrs. Nellie Sarioris, daughter

of ex-President Grant, is dead. Mrs. Sartoris, born Nelly Grant, was the only daughter of General Grant. After being some years at the White House with her father, she married Algernon Sartoris, a young Englishman, residing near Southampton. The wedding was celebrated at the White House, and was exceedingly brilliant. Soon after the nuptial ecremony the young couple sailed on the Baitie for England. In 1877 they revisited this country with their first-born, and were heartly welcomed by their numerous friends. On May 17, in that year, Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris salled from Baltimore for Southumpton, and have since remained in England.

FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 15, 1879.

The Treaty of Commerce between Spain and Peru basen signed at Paris. The Porte has at last appointed plenipotentiaries to negotiate on the question relative to the Greek from ier. At a conference of miners at Manchester yeslerday it was resolved to establish a National Emigration Fund

It is believed that the Porte has fluxlly expressed a willingness to cede to Greece the District of Latissa, in

GLIMPSES OF A PRIMITIVE REPUBLIC. NICARAGUA'S RAHLROAD ACROSS THE ISTHMUS-

THE JACKASS AS A TIMEPIECE-ECONOMICAL

GOVERNMENT-A DRINK FOR THE GODS, FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. LEON, Numragua, July 23.-While M. de Lesseps and his followers are preparing gigantic schemes for procuring an indefinite number of hundreds of millions of dollars, to be expended in cutting a nest vertical slice out of the 1sthmus which joins North and South America, and according to a route carefully surveyed by the simple and inexpensive process of applying a lead pencil to a map somewhat imaginary in its details, the Government of this little Republic is engaged in the construction of an interoceanie route for more modest in its scope, but infinitely more business-like in its management. This route is to consist of a three feet and a half narrow-gauge railway, between the town of Corinto on the Pacific (better known by its old name of Realejo, and far the best port on that coast in all Central America or Mexico), and the little town of Moabita, at the western end of the Lake of Managua, passing through the towns of Chmandega and Leon, the latter being the most important point in Nicaragua, and exceeded in size by Guatemala only among Central American cities. Another piece of railway is to be built from the town of Managua, situated on the eastern end of the lake of that name, to Grawada, which lies on the south shore and near the western end of the Lake of Nicaragua. The road from Corinto to Moabita will be about sixty miles in length, and the one from Managua to Granada about thirty miles. As a line of steam already plies between Granada and San Juan del Norte or Greytown, through the Lake of Nicaragua and the San Juan River, a small steamer to run between Modoita and Managua is all which will be needed to complete the line of steam communication between the two oceans, making a route which, besides supplying the needs of the local traffic of the country, cannot fail to be extremely attractive to the tourist, though I fancy that its commercial importance outside of Nicaragua itself will be tri-

The surprising feature in these railroad enterprises is that the money expended therein has not been extracted from the pockets of the confiding foreign bondholders, but is furnished by the Government of Nicaragua itself. It seems that the Minister of Finance found himself last year with a balance in the treasury of about \$80,000, after defraying the expenses of the Government, out of a total revenue of about \$1,000,000. The Government immediately decided to invest this sum in as much railroad as could be got for the money, and to continue it in future years with whatever surplus the budget may show. And here let me observe that \$80,000 is a good deal of money in this country, where the price of labor is from 30 cents to 40 cents a day. So an American engineer was sent for, and 100 or 200 men were set at work, and the ground between Chinandega and Corinto being very favorable to railroad construction, the grading of that portion of the road will soon be finished, The Government has also adopted the ingenious expedient of sending all offenders against the law to

fling.